

available specific names and conferred a very unusual new one. I am indebted to Dr. Wittrock for the loan of Nuttall's type of *Sium pusillum*, preserved at the New York Botanical Garden.—

M. L. FERNALD.

TWO FERNS NEW TO VIRGINIA

CARROLL E. WOOD, JR.

IN 1915 Fernald gave the range of *Botrychium lanceolatum* (Gmel.) Ångstroem var. *angustisegmentum* Pease & Moore as extending from the St. John Valley, New Brunswick, to eastern and southern Ontario, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, with the greatest development of the plant from Maine to central New York.¹ More recently, Wherry reported the plant as ranging south to Essex County, N. J., Chester and Lancaster Counties, Pa., and Randolph County, West Virginia.² Brooks included in his *Pteridophytes of West Virginia* both the Randolph County locality where a single specimen was found on Cheat Mountain (alt. 4000') by Mr. Russell West and an additional station discovered by Dr. P. D. Strausbaugh near Green Bank in Pocahontas County.³ Apparently these last two occurrences are the most southerly heretofore recorded, the fern presumably never having been found before in Virginia.

The discovery of a colony at an altitude of approximately 3800' near Mountain Lake, Giles County, Virginia, is of interest, therefore, both as a range extension southwest along the Alleghenies (about 75 miles) and as an addition to the flora of Virginia. On August 11, 1941, ten plants were found growing in humus-rich shaly soil (pH 5.9 as determined by the glass electrode method) in cool maple-birch woods in the ravine of Doe Creek about ½ mile southwest of Mountain Lake Post Office. Although individual plants exhibited considerable variation in size (7–17 cm.) all were in fruiting condition. The plants all agree closely with more northern specimens and with the Pocahontas County specimen which Dr. Earl L. Core very kindly sent for comparison from the Herbarium of the University

¹ Fernald, *RHODORA* 17: 87 (1915)

² Wherry, *Guide to Eastern Ferns*, p. 25 (1937)

³ Brooks and Margolin, *Pteridophytes of West Virginia*, p. 11 (1938)

of West Virginia. Nearby were found the other *Botrychium* species of the region (*B. dissectum* Spreng., *B. dissectum* var. *obliquum* (Muhl.) Clute, and *B. virginianum* (L.) Sw.). Unfortunately, the stand of *B. lanceolatum* is threatened by local lumbering operations and washing of the Martinsburg shale which is already encroaching on the small area occupied by the plants. The presence of *Dryopteris Goldiana* (Hook.) A. Gray farther down the ravine should be noted as a new county record.

Cystopteris fragilis (L.) Bernh. var. *genuina* Bernouilli is known chiefly as a circumboreal plant which in eastern North America occurs in Pennsylvania as far south as Somerset and Fayette Counties and then reappears in the high mountains of North Carolina.¹ On August 26, 1941, specimens of *C. fragilis* were collected from a dripping granitic cliff at an altitude of over 5000 feet on the north slope of White Top Mountain just below the spruce "cap" in Washington County, Virginia. Subsequent examination of these specimens by Dr. E. T. Wherry shows them to be the variety *genuina*, previously unknown from Virginia, but to be expected on the high mountains along the North Carolina and Tennessee borders.

Specimens of *B. lanceolatum* var. *angustisegmentum* from Mountain Lake will be placed in the herbaria of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and Mountain Lake Biological Station as *Wood no. 1377*. The *C. fragilis* from White Top Mountain is in the herbarium of the University of Pennsylvania as *Wood no. 1391*.

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¹ Wherry, *Guide to Eastern Ferns*, p. 75 (1937)

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